





# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 26, 1861.

The Winchester (Va.) Republican of September 27 contains the following:

"Hon. James M. Mason left town yesterday en route to Richmond, on his way to England as the Confederate Minister to the Court of St. James. May success attend his mission, and he return with renewed health and vigor to his many friends."

It has been denied by the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer that Messrs. Mason and Sillidell left on the steamer *Nashville*, which, it declares, is still in Charleston harbor, but it does not deny that the two individuals named have left the country in the capacity named.

It would seem that Mason and Sillidell go out as Ministers. The Confederate Government doubtless had assurances of a friendly reception from the respective Courts of England and France of Messrs. Mason and Sillidell, before they sailed.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* publishes statistics to prove that the Southerners are not yet as bad off for shoes as has been represented. It shows that during the past three quarters of the present year a sufficient number of brogans went South to supply an army of four hundred thousand men for twelve months, and allow three pairs to each man.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD CO.'S. On and after Monday, October 28, 1861, trains will leave Frankfort as follows: Passenger trains going East in the morning arrive at 9:25 A. M., and depart at 9:30 A. M. Trains going West in the evening arrive at 5:35 P. M., and depart at 5:40 P. M. Trains going West in the morning arrive at 8:00 A. M., and depart at 8:05 A. M. Trains going West in the evening arrive at 3:20 P. M., and depart at 3:25 P. M. Freight Trains going East in the evening arrive at 1:05 P. M., and depart at 1:35 P. M. Trains going West in the morning arrive at 9:20 A. M., and depart at 9:50 A. M.

The Congressional Investigating Committee report the discovery of great irregularity and extravagance in General Fremont's accounts. It is supposed that government will remove that officer to some other post.

Many of our readers will remember the subject of the following notice, taken from the New York Herald, as a distinguished professor of the art Terpsichorean in Frankfort, some years since. It seems that he has abandoned the soft strains of Strauss' music, and now keeps step to the music of the Union:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DE KORPONY.—Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel De Korponay is a Hungarian by birth, but in consequence of political troubles in his native land took refuge in this country, which has ever offered a home to the distressed and persecuted. In the Mexican war it is reported that he took an active part, as an instructor of cavalry and general riding master. For some time after that he was lost sight of, except in his immediate neighborhood; but on the breaking out of the present troubles we find him ready to take the cause of the government of that free and independent country which had given him a refuge and a home. On the 1st of May of the present year he was announced as Colonel of the Third Light Infantry Militia regiment of Philadelphia; but preferring to go actively into the war, he was induced to take the second command under Col. Geary. He is what is called a "fine man," and is also classed as a fine soldier.

Col. Korponay is very light and agile in his movements, so much so as to be remarkable.

GRAND CHAPTER OF KENTUCKY.—The Grand Chapter met at the Masonic Hall, in Louisville, on Monday evening last. The address of the Grand High Priest was read, received, and ordered to be printed with the minutes. The Chapter then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

Theodore Kohlbas, of Mt. Sterling, G. H. P.  
Theodore Burnam, of Richmond, D. G. H. P.  
D. H. Suddler, of Paris, G. K.  
John L. Smedley, of Harrodsburg, G. S. P.  
W. Swigert, of Frankfort, G. Secretary.  
A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, G. Treasurer.  
Rev. R. E. Gardiner, of Harrodsburg, G. Chap.

S. D. McCullough, of Lexington, G. C. H.

Lawson M. Shearer, of Madison, G. C. G.

Robert C. Matthews, Louisville, G. S. and T.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.—The following is a list of the officers elected on yesterday, viz:

Hiram Bassett, Maysville, G. M. E.  
E. H. Hobson, Greensburg, D. G. M.  
J. Aug. Williams, Harrodsburg, G. S. W.  
L. M. Shearer, Richmond, G. J. W.  
A. G. Hodges, Frankfort, G. Tr.  
J. M. McCorkle, Greensburg, G. Sec.  
Hiram Abiff Hunter, Louisville, G. Chap.  
Robt. C. Matthews, Louisville, G. S. & T.  
W. N. Howe, Mayville, G. S.  
J. H. Hickman, Lawrenceburg, G. J. D.  
D. M. Anderson, Crab Orchard, G. M. J.  
H. E. Lewis, Louisville, G. S. B.  
J. B. Richardson, Lexington, G. P.  
The Grand Secretary appointed John M. Todd, of Frankfort, Assistant Grand Secretary.

The following resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge, viz:

Resolved by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, That we recognize it as the duty, and enjoin it upon all Masons within our jurisdiction, in accordance with the ancient charges, to be peaceable and quiet citizens to their government, and just to their country; not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submit to legal authority and conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which they live.

No business of importance was transacted, and at 12 M. the Grand Lodge adjourned until the 3d Monday in October, 1862.

Lou. Jour., 25th.

On the 5th of November next, being the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month, the annual elections will be held in the following seven States: New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Illinois, Delaware.

[From the Gallipolis Journal, Oct. 17.]

More of the Horrors of the Kanawha Valley.—The Hospital at Gallipolis—Two Physicians and no Nurses for 400 Sick!

The list of sick and wounded soldiers at the hospital in Gallipolis number over four hundred, all from Rosecrans and Cox's division. Several hundred have been taken to the Marine Hospital at Cincinnati, there being no room for them here. How many more are yet to come God only knows. Every boat loaded with them. The prevalent disease seems to be camp fever, brought on by exposure and excessive fatigue in climbing those wild mountains which seem only intended for the wild beast, not for civilized men. The heat during the day, and extreme cold of the nights, added to the malaria peculiar to that region, renders the service there arduous and destructive to life and health. Nowhere on the line from Washington to Kansas do our brave soldiers have to undergo such hardships, and nowhere are they so badly provided with tents and clothing. It is monstrous injustice to these gallant men—while the battalions around Washington are comfortable, as they should be, and doing nothing, these brave fellows are not only made to endure fatigues, consequent upon the natural state of the country, but must endure additional sufferings for want of sufficient clothing to shield them from the weather, at the same time that great quantities of it are rotting in the boxes on the Kanawha. Yet nobody is to blame. Will the day ever come when justice shall be meted out to those who thus defraud the poor soldier of his just rights?

To go back to our subject: the hospitals here are crowded to excess, and, unless great care is taken, typhus fever may spread among our citizens. The ladies of Gallipolis, with that sympathy for suffering humanity for which they are proverbial, crowd to the hospital to render any assistance possible to these men, regardless of their own danger. The spirit in which it is done is commendable. The policy of it is doubtful. The hospitals, we know, are poorly furnished with nurses or cooks; indeed, none at all. The physicians are doing their utmost, but what can two men, skillful as they are, effect among so many? Government ought at once provide nurses and cooks, plenty of whom can be hired in town—poor persons, who would be glad to earn a living by it. No one, however, seems authorized to employ them, and our women must do it, or see these men languish and die. Hospital stores are needed. The men did not have tin cups even to contain their coffee, until the ladies raised a collection and bought several dozen. Yet, a Post Quartermaster is in Gallipolis with large army stores under his charge, with authority to give these men their coffee, but no cups to drink from. No body to blame, of course.

Campaign Ended in Western Virginia.

It appears to be the general belief, says the Wheeling Intelligencer, that the campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended. Rosecrans has fallen back and taken a position on the Charleston and Lewisburg turnpike, a short distance above the junction of New and Gauley rivers. The rebel army appears also to have retired toward Lewisburg. The roads are represented as having become so bad in that region as to render military transportation next to impossible, and that, of course, renders any important army movement impracticable, for a time at least. There ought to be a month of good weather yet, however, and in that time something might and ought to be done, for we take it that the bad roads at this juncture are occasioned by the heavy rains a week or two back, and will soon be solid again. The real difficulty, we think, is that Rosecrans' division is not strong enough to act on the offensive, and it is not regarded judicious to advance too far into the enemy's country at this season of the year, when a rain storm might at any time stop transportation, without a force sufficient to meet any that might be brought against it. If the army of Western Virginia is not largely re-enforced very shortly, it will have to content itself for the remainder of the season with acting on the defensive. This will not be an arduous service. The rebels have been singularly unfortunate in all their undertakings against Western Virginia, and they will trouble us no more this winter.—Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 24th.

FROM CAMP WILDCAT.—We find the following in the Louisville Democrat of yesterday:

To Dr. L. B. Todd, Postmaster Lexington, Kentucky:

Zollieoffler renewed his attack on Colonel Carroll, Monday night at 11 o'clock, and attempted to carry his breastworks by storm, and was repulsed with a loss of over 400 men killed and wounded. Garrard lost 25 killed and wounded.

POSTMASTER AT RICHMOND, October 24, 1861.

IMPORTANT TO ARMY CHAPLAINS.—Army chaplains will be glad to know that, by the terms of an order from the Adjutant General's office in Washington, all the black sheep among them are to be expelled from the camps. The order reads as follows: "Any person who has been mustered in the service as a chaplain, who is not a regularly ordained clergyman of a Christian denomination, will be at once discharged, without pay or allowance. Every one now mustered must be certified to as being a regularly ordained clergyman, as above stated."

Twenty released prisoners from Fort Monroe returned to Baltimore, and the released prisoners from Fort Lafayette have also returned there. William Pierce, of New Orleans, has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

A Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper states that the Cabinet are divided upon campaign movements. The President and the Secretary of State are adverse to an advance at present.

Major Uriel Wright, Col. Sam B. Churchill, and John T. Chappel, well known citizens of St. Louis, were arrested Sunday by order of the Provost Marshal, for political offenses.

PROMOTED.—A gentleman who arrived from the South yesterday informed us that General Buckner, in command of the rebel forces on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, had been promoted to a Major-Generalship.—Lou. Journal.

THE RUSH TO WASHINGTON.—A Washington letter says:

An immense crowd of politicians and contractors again throng the city. Hotels and boarding houses are becoming extortionate, and people pay heavy prices for the privilege of sleeping on chairs and parlor floors. Living here will probably cost one third more than usual this winter. There is hardly a house to let in town, and rents are very high.

At latest accounts our troops had left the Virginia shore at Edwards' Ferry and recrossed to Maryland.—Cin. Gas., 25th.

Mr. Oldham, the aeronaut, states in reference to the late balloon accident, that owing to the extreme gustiness of the weather, he refused to let any stranger encounter the risk of the ascent. The party who accompanied him was "only his wife."

The Cotton Crisis in England.

[Translated from the Paris Press of Sept. 29th, for the New York Herald.]

A serious crisis has begun in England—a crisis of which it is impossible to foresee the results, and to which it seems difficult to assign a termination.

The manufacturers are in want of cotton. Hence, in a few weeks—it may be in a few days—the want of this prime necessity may deprive a million of operatives of employment and bread.

Up to the present moment the operatives of England have manifested a patience and resignation deserving of all praise. But will it be always so? Hunger is a bad counselor. Will there not be a fatal hour—an hour of despair—when there will be no more reflection?

We hope that the crisis may be averted, and that Providence will not permit this terrible trial to reach its worst limits.

While the American planters may be able to send new supplies to the markets of Liverpool, or the crops of India and South America may make up the deficiency, it is impossible to observe the spectacle which England presents without reflecting on the history of the last twelve years.

After the revolution of 1848, when socialism, exciting the popular passions, exaggerated the rights and the powers of the masses, it seemed that all law, all rules, would disappear before their sovereign will. The aspirants for popularity seemed to recognize but one law—the caprice of the multitude—and every objection disappeared before these words: "The people will have it."

Sincerely liberal men maintained that liberty carried responsibility with it, and that, to be free, it was necessary to know, to accept not only of one's own faults, but also of the evil chances from which no one can escape in this world, neither nations nor individuals.

Industrial and commercial crises are among foreseen evils. In our country much has been done through foresight. The protection of the Government has founded the bank for free institutions, encouraged and developed the ideas of the people to principles of economy. This impulse once given never stops. It is possible to foresee a period—and that period is not distant—when these crises will be no longer formidable. Foresight will draw something from the years of abundance, and misery will be nothing more than a moment continually suspended over the head of the operative.

The inevitable stoppage of the English mills seems to come expressly to confound human pride, and to reply to the senseless utopians who would take root on British soil, after having vainly tried to establish themselves in France. The power of the masses is of no avail against a compulsory stoppage of the mills. The necessary material is absent, and it is impossible to accuse the makers of imprudence. They have done everything that was in their power, and have sought for cotton in every place where there was any hope of finding it.

The means by which the anger of the masses is manifested—emutes, agitations, demands—cannot produce any kind of result in this case. The masses are powerful to destroy. They cannot found anything, except a thoroughgoing intelligence directed by a sovereign intelligence directs it. Without this the people is chaos—with it they are the world.

Southern News.

Norfolk to be Attacked.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 14th inst., says:

It seems that Norfolk is to be attacked by the Federals at a very early day. The Norfolk Day Book has information to that effect, and says that a lady, who has recently reached here from the North, gives it as her positive conviction that Norfolk is to be attacked very speedily. This she feels assured of from conversations she had with some of her connections at the North, who were in a situation to be made acquainted with the intended movements of the Northern forces. From the best light she could gather on the subject, a simultaneous movement is to be made upon this city, from Old Point and Hatteras, and for this purpose General Mansfield has been put in command at Hatteras and General Wool reinstated in his command at Old Point.

Business in New Orleans.

The weather was cool and bracing, and the health of the city unexceptionable. Business reported as good. The receipts of the leading staples, on the 30th, were in part as follows:

Cotton, 470 bales; sugar, 206 hhds.; molasses, 770 bbls.; lard, 557 barrels; whisky, 57 bbls.; flour, 5,807 bbls.; corn, 2,653 sacks; oats, 609 bushels; wheat, 132 sacks; potatoes, 1,779 bbls.

Large numbers of cattle continue to arrive from Texas, including not only beefs, but calves and milch cows. Prices as follows:

Beef, first quality, per head, \$25 @ 35; milch cows, \$40 @ 60; hogs, gross, 100 lbs., \$10 @ 13; sheep, second quality, per head, \$8 @ 14; veal calves, first quality, \$9 @ 12; second quality, \$7 @ 9.

Business Advertisements.

The merchants of Richmond seem to have pretty good stocks of goods on hand. Here is the substance of some of their advertisements, published in the Enquirer:

"Heavy stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, &c. One hundred packages of dentists' gold foil, and gold leaf, just received from the North by the underground railway; dry goods of every description, Kentucky jeans, ladies' and gentlemen's wares, at very low prices; one thousand crimson silk sashes; gray cassimere, gold lace, gold cords; three thousand blankets, manufactured expressly for the army and warranted water-proof; one thousand and gross of large eagle buttons; two hundred bales of heavy blue broadcloth, for the army; fifty large packages of wool hats, also for the army; one thousand pieces of cotton flannel, just received from the South, and no advance in prices; one thousand barrels of No. 1 North Carolina shad; five hundred barrels of No. 1 cut herrings, for sale low for cash only; one hundred and fifty barrels choice New Orleans molasses; fifty hog-heads New Orleans sugar; twenty-five cases Jenks' Navy carabines; five hundred pieces of variety calicoes, just received from the North; six hundred barrels of superfine flour, and one hundred barrels of extra flour."

TO BE DOWN-HEARTED.—Says Gray, of the Newburgh News:

"Come now, be cheerful; if you cannot pay your debts immediately, do the best you can, and pay them as you are able. 'Care killed a cat.' If you have not fifty cents to luxuriate upon the delicacies of the season, appropriate half of the amount for something more substantial and wholesome. Kiss your wife, if you have one, if not kiss some pretty girl and marry her immediately—for acts of desperation frequently result happily and beneficially in their effects. If you have any children romp with them; if you have not, romp with your neighbors! Look upon the bright side of everything—put on a cheerful countenance—keep your mind in the right trim, and if you find your native town will not support you, pack up and volunteer for the war. At all events, be cheerful."

CAMP PIERPONT.—We regret to hear so much dissatisfaction in regard to this camp. We are informed that Union men within six miles of it are afraid to remain at home.

Sandy Valley Advocate.

General Orders, No. 3.

Headquarters Kentucky Militia, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, Oct. 23, 1861.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at its late session, passed the following act:

CHAPTER 188.

An act to prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to officers or soldiers.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be unlawful for any one to sell to any officer or soldier any intoxicating liquor within five miles of any military camp; and if any person shall, within five miles of any military camp, sell any intoxicating liquor to any officer or soldier, he shall be fined in a sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for every such offense. Any commissioned officer of a camp may have an offender against this act arrested and carried before a justice of the peace, who shall, as a court of inquiry, hold the party arrested to bail to answer before the circuit court, or discharge him, if the proof may require. Provided, That nothing in this act shall prevent the purchase of liquor by the medical department of the army.

§ 2. This act to take effect from its passage.

Approved October 3, 1861.

The attention of all civil and military officers of this Commonwealth is earnestly directed to the provisions of this statute; a rigid enforcement of its provisions is demanded by every friend of the soldier, and is indispensable to the public peace. By order.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Adjutant General.

How it Works.—The New York World tells us that under the so-called "Union" and "People's" movements, by which old party organizations are discarded and ignored, "the candidates with the least character have the best show for an election." The Tribune does not draw so mildly, but adds: "It now looks very probable that among all the movements for Union and reform which distinguish the present political effervescence in this city, we shall succeed in electing to office the greatest set of scamps that ever received distinction from the electors of New York." That is, however, to be expected, whenever and wherever the people become worked up by some leading idea. Advantage will be taken of the prevalent feeling of demagogues and knaves to secure official positions for themselves. The hypocrites, and those destitute of honest principle, generally manage to lead such movements for their own benefit. It always has been so, and the present new "Union" and "People's" movement is no exception to the rule. It is thought by the sharp ones to be all right to humor the bent of the people's inclinations, taking care to see that in so doing they at the same time serve themselves.

Can. Eng.

JOLLY ENEMIES.—When the war broke out between Denmark and Sweden, as it invariably did some fifty times in the course of each century, Peter demanded permission to enter the royal navy, and was at once appointed to the command of a vessel called the Worm, bearing four guns. Endless are the anecdotes related of his daring. On one occasion he met with an English privateer. "If that frigate were Swedish," he exclaimed, "I should take it; but the English have too much practice and fight too well for me to hope for an easy conquest." The vessels engaged and a hard fought battle ensued, such as always takes place, and will take place when Danes and English meet in warfare. "I have no more powder," cried Torkenskjold; so he sent a flag of truce on board, requesting the English captain to lend him some, that he might continue the battle, or if he would not, begging him to come on board and receive the respect due to so gallant an enemy. The English declined, so they drank to each other from their respective ships, and cheers rose from the Danes, as the captains raised their glasses, vociferously returned by the delighted British sailors.

SINGULAR CASE.—THE DEAD COMING TO LIFE.—During the past six days a little girl, daughter of Mrs. Wilson, on First street, Albany, has been sick from a severe fever. Yesterday she took a sudden relapse, and to all appearance died. Although cold, the body was not stiff, but as limber as life. Every symptom was that of death, and so the family believed. Arrangements were made, and the body was washed and clothed in the grave habiliments. A coffin was ordered and the death notices prepared for the newspapers; but about eight o'clock last evening the supposed dead child made a truly terrific scream, and the next moment began to breathe. Heavy perspiration poured over the body in great quantities, and the pale form assumed a healthy red appearance. The mother rushed to the body, inclosed it in her arms, and removed it to a bed in the side room. The physician applied proper restoratives, and the child is now in a fair way of recovering.—Troy (N. Y.) Union, Oct. 19th.

NEW PETTICOAT.—A novelty in petticoats has recently been adopted among the fashionables. For all but dress, the white petticoat has been discarded for one of alpaca; and the cotton ones, inasmuch as they are lighter and do not lose their stiffness. Of course it is necessary that if the dress be grenadine, barge, or other clear texture, the petticoat must be of the same color. They are made very full and gored, and have a broad black ribbon or velvet above the hem; sometimes there is a trimming of gathered ribbon put on in vandykes. The dresses are invariably caught at the side to show this under petticoat. When it is not necessary to match the tint of the dress, a stone color is the best shade for wear.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1861.

CASES DECIDED.

Crowley vs. Craie, et al., Marion; affirmed. Jennings vs. Stanton, et al., Mason; affirmed. Burchman's heirs vs. Burchman's heirs, Hardin; reversed.

ORDERS.

Thomas' administrator vs. Thomas, Mason; cross appeal granted. McDuff vs. Vandy, Mason; continued. Wells vs. Rice & Hannah, Mason; continued. Bassett vs. Herndon, Mason; continued. Jennings vs. Lewis, Mason; continued. Reed vs. Reed's administrator, et al., Hardin; continued. Calvert vs. Marshall, Mason; were submitted on briefs.

Balligan, et al. vs. Scott, et al., Mason; argued by Scott for appellates, and by Hard for appellantes, and submitted.

Thomas' administrator vs. Thomas, Mason; argued by Hard for appellates, and submitted.

THURSDAY, Oct. 24th, 1861.

CASES DECIDED.

Thomas' adm'r vs. Thomas, Mason; affirmed on original and dismissed on cross appeal. Bassett v. Herndon, Mason; reversed.

Davis vs. Savage, Lewis; ordered that mandate and execution issue immediately. Brown v. Durrett, Jefferson; rule made absolute—appeal dismissed for non-rev.

Plummer v. Ingramham, Fleming; petition for rehearing overruled. Balligan, et al. vs. Scott, et al., continued. Daily v. Ellis, Bracken; continued.

Holiday v. Johnson, Nicholas; submitted on briefs. Neid and Tim (et al.) vs. Ray, Mason; argued by Scott for appellantes and submitted. Bratton v. Thornton, Bracken; continued. Kabler v. Sams, Bracken; continued. Daily v. Sams, Bracken; continued.

Insko v. Sams, Bracken—were argued by Hard for appellates and submitted.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY, SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.) Has just received a new assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY. Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times. 117 Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired. Jan 17 w-t-w

EDGAR KEENE—J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY KEENON & GIBBONS, DEALERS IN BOOKS & STATIONERY, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c., &c., UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., feb25 w-t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

W. H. KEENE, E. HENSLEY.

Feb. 19, 1861 ft.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date. A CONERY. Jan 1 w-t-w

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS OF Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing harmful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to an authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.

Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents. oct16 w-t-wly

Beautifully Clear!

Fare and White!

WHAT?

Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how slightly it was before.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

See advertisement.

DIED.

October 18th, at his residence near Union Boone County, Kentucky, John H. HARRIS, in the 70th year of his age, an old resident of that section of the State and a soldier of the War of 1812.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Co.'s.

ON and after Monday, October 23, 1861, trains will arrive at and depart from Frankfort as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains going East in the morning arrive at 9:25 A. M., and depart at 9:30 A. M.

Trains going West in the evening arrive at 5:35 P. M., and depart at 5:40 P. M.

Trains going West in the morning arrive at 8:00 A. M., and depart at 8:05 A. M.

Trains going West in the evening arrive at 3:20 P. M., and



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

## An Ice-Cavern in the Alps—Subterranean Wonders.

A contributor to Temple Bar gives a full description of the huge ice-cavern of the Schafloch in Switzerland—a wonderful place which no traveler, he says, has explored, and at the horrors of which the Swiss peasantry are terribly frightened. Its position is thus indicated:

"Lying high back from the lake of Thun is the Justis-Thal, a narrow valley of singular grandeur and wildness. On either side walls of rock tower perpendicularly two or three thousand feet; a gushing stream pours with giddy roar through its very heart; a straggling chalet may be met with here and there at long intervals; but the peaks, the towers, the action of the time from the mountain ridges, strew the few grassy spots in what it seems paradoxical to call a plain, and which afford scanty pasture to a drowsy flock of goats and cows. But the most remarkable phenomenon of this sacred valley is the Schafloch, a huge ice-cavern, bored, as it were, in the solid rock nine hundred feet above the level of the valley, and apparently inaccessible to human approach. Near the base of the mountain the ice-cavern is reached, and the mountaineers could give any account of the interior."

There was but one man in the valley who could act as a guide to this out-of-the-way spot, and he had visited it but once; yet the traveler engaged his services, under conditions. "I will leave my wife and children in pledge with the syndic," said the guide, "if I don't bring you back safe." The bargain was struck and the small party set forth. Here is the account of the expedition:

### A Desolate Scene.

After a few hours' ascent we wended our way through what seemed to be a natural gateway of the mountain, and suddenly confronted the valley of the Justis-Thal. A new scene now opened before us. A small plateau lay at our feet, which presented a scene of desolation it would be difficult to forget as it would be to describe. The rocks of Linton may afford a faint idea of it. But in addition to the mighty boulders which seemed scattered about by the hands of giants, or the sons of Anak, struggling in an angry mood, it was evident that the spot had once been a forest. Some pines, towering a hundred feet, still stood erect; others had been snapped off midway, and their lofty heads drooped downwards to the earth; others, again, lay prone on the ground, singly, or huddled together like corpses on a battlefield. But the most striking phenomenon was their trunks and branches, which had been literally stripped of their bark. Some were black, as though scorched by lightning; others were already converted into the softest touchwood, which crumbled into dust on the least handling. Every where the melancholy signs of decay and desolation presented themselves; and it required no stretch of the fancy to make us imagine we had reached the outskirts of nature.

### A Puzzle.

After admiring this magnificent view for a time, we determined to move on. The question, however, was, which way were we to go? Johann admitted that he was now out of his latitude and longitude. The cavern might be in the perpendicular rock immediately below us, or it might be to the left; it was impossible to be to the right. Since leaving Sigriew, we had not seen a single individual, not even a woodman or a goat-herd; so it was impossible to appeal for information to a human creature. However, the face of the rocks on the other side of the valley were familiar to the guide, and by comparing the positions of certain prominences in relation to the Schafloch, he came to the conclusion that it lay to the left. To the left, therefore, we turned, and crossing the sylvan Golgotha, already described, and descending a little, we came upon the face of the mountain, about five hundred feet from its summit.

### The Schafloch.

At this point the Schafloch was full in view, a mile or more in front of us; but how was it to be reached? There was no beaten track; the rock was almost perpendicular; the surface crumbled beneath our feet at every step, and the slightest mishap would precipitate us a thousand feet into the valley beneath. I was not disposed, however, to turn back. We embarked upon the crumbling debris, the dust of ages, and sank at once deeper than our ankles in the soft, yielding material. At every step, a mass of this uncomfortable and unstable debris was set in motion, and it was scarcely possible to prevent ourselves moving downward with it. Occasionally the force of this sliding mass would communicate a locomotive impetus to a huge boulder, when might be heard a sound of something leaping and dashing from point to point, crashing through brakes and boulders of the branches of trees, and at length plunging with a voice of thunder into some chasm, where it was lost to sight. I had, however, learnt to walk the mountain-side, and notwithstanding the almost insurmountable difficulties of the track we had to traverse, I contrived by the use of the alpenstock, which served as a kind of Blondin's balancing-pole, as well as the exercise of a nervous caution, to reach the entrance of the cavern. Johann followed at a respectable interval, so as to let the crumbling earth settle down before him. We felt again. But it was found that I had disturbed the surface deep enough to render the path for Johann comparatively easy and secure. The last few paces, however, were the most hazardous, for the Schafloch was guarded by two projections of rock, to which I had to cling with my hands, and around which I had to swing myself. No sooner had we set foot on the edge of the cavern than we opened our little store, and took out a flask of wine—my favorite Cahors. Congratulating myself and I counted on the success of my enterprise. I placed a diminutive Union Jack on an overhanging pinnacle of rock at the entrance of the Schafloch.

### The Ante-chamber.

Immediately before me was an ante-chamber, running, as well as I can compute, some seventy or eighty feet back from the front of the precipice. The entrance might be thirty feet high, by forty wide, the roof rising internally like a domed vault, until another twenty feet was added to the height. This natural vestibule was slightly lighted from without to require no torch; as we advanced inward, the gloom gradually deepened. On the left was the real cavern, the colossal hall, which I had come to see. Yet, how was it to be approached? The threshold for fifty feet or so was strewn with rough pavement of splintered rock, the sharp edges of which cut like the blade of a knife; or huge boulders, so smooth and slippery with perennial damp, that it was almost impossible to scramble over them; or perhaps a huge quadrangular slab, polished as a glass mirror, on a gradient of fifteen or twenty degrees, invited the foot only to betray. Added to this, after the first few steps, the light of day became extinguished, and the eye rested upon a vista of Cimmerian darkness, through which the vision could not penetrate, but from whose cold depth gushed a stream of icy air, chilling the body, and making me grateful for the wrapper which Johann had persisted in bringing.

### A Slide into the Abyss.

At this point we lit our lamps, and commenced groping our way slowly and painfully over the sharp flint-like debris, which con-

stituted the floor of this "Inferno." Mostly on hands and knees, rarely erect, we traversed this story slough of despond, hoping that every step would land us on level ground. Vain hope! only new obstructions, new difficulties, new perils were to arise. At the extremity of the first plateau the ground made a rapid descent, not rough and rigid, not sharp and cutting as hitherto, as though so many stilettes were stuck handle downward in the ground, or the surface strewn with broken ice, but smooth and glacial. In fact at this line the region of ice began, and we had to descend the side of a cylinder, as it were, over which water had been thrown—water which had frozen as soon as it touched the surface. Like Canadians over a rapid, Johann and myself yielded to the force of circumstances, and trusting ourselves to the treacherous decline, glided down, holding our lamps as best we could, and using our alpenstocks as safety-rods, but smooth and glacial. It was necessary to use great caution, for in the vague obscurity beyond we could define neither space nor limit; the fall might lead to an abyss into which, without warning and quick as thought, we should be engulfed forever. The story of the calamity of our deaths might be noised abroad, and made the theme of innumerable epistles in home and continental journals by alpine tourists, but who would be able to point out the locality of the catastrophe, or know where to look for our remains? I must confess to a momentary hesitation, to a beating heart, to a nervous tremor, as we launched ourselves, like Columbus, upon this unknown, invisible sea of ice. It was, however, but a transient feeling. The "rapid" was ventured, and in a few moments we were at the foot of this miniature precipice.

### A Splendid Scene.

Now opened upon us in the deep gloom a splendid scene. Not many feet beyond us lay blazed innumerable stars, which glistened like spangles or diamonds in the ebony horizon. Whichever way we turned our lamps fell, rays of radiance illuminated a little sphere, which twinkled and sparkled like the planets on a dark December night. From the roof to the ground this brilliant galaxy of stars continued in a broken, but not less beautiful, chain. Place a piece of phosphorus in a rayless room, watch the pretty coruscations of the glow-worm on a sylvan bank in June, when the warm sun has long set, multiply the effect a thousandfold, and you have some conception of the witchery of the picture of which we were witnesses.

All the loveliness of this ice scene, or all its terrors, however, were not yet exhausted. Johann, who seemed to understand how to set the cavern off to the best advantage, now lit up a score or two of tapers, which we had brought with us, and adroitly arranging them in the different nooks, enabled me to form an estimate of the magnificence of the Schafloch. But the most striking phenomenon was their trunks and branches, which had been literally stripped of their bark. Some were black, as though scorched by lightning; others were already converted into the softest touchwood, which crumbled into dust on the least handling. Every where the melancholy signs of decay and desolation presented themselves; and it required no stretch of the fancy to make us imagine we had reached the outskirts of nature.

The result was a scene of real enchantment, and I seemed transported, as in a dream, into the midst of an eastern paradise. Kiosks, with innumerable minarets, or pavilions, or painted pagodas, or what you will, rose before me, vanishing away in the purest crystal. Johann likened the view to a pine-grove clad in snow; but the illustration was feeble. It might have been better to have described it as a Gothic cathedral, the pillars in the cave being concentrated of glass, and lit up from the interior; but even this similitude is faint and imperfect.

### Subterranean Streams.

We passed upwards of thirty of these subterranean temples, and then a rayless void loomed upon us. The ground became more and more steep, and it was with difficulty we could prevent ourselves from losing all control over our locomotion. Johann's experienced ear, too, caught a sound of dripping water, and he communicated to me his suspicions that there was danger ahead. We paused and listened. Drip, drip, drip—the drops fell at intervals, but where or how far off we could not tell; only we could hear that the drops fell into a body of water from the dull splashing sound they made. I suggested that we should search for a stone, and test the space beyond by rolling it ahead of us. Fortunate was it we did so. For a moment the stone—it was as large as a pine-apple—glided, as it were, over a ledge of ice, and then, after a second or so, we heard it plunge into a deep pool. It could not be the instant Johann's feeling of horror. The depth of the water below we could not ascertain; but pushing our lamps, and letting them swing by means of a piece of string for some distance, a dark, deep chasm mysteriously revealed itself.

It is useless to apply potent epithets to give a deeper dye to the narrative. The reader must imagine the sensations of one standing on the slippery verge of an abyss, into which the light of day is continuously gliding down. We felt awe-stricken, for it was doubtful how we should be able to remount the incline, paved with the smoothest ice, which we had partially descended, and at the bottom of which yawned the watery gulf. In turning round our foot might slip, or anything might occur to throw us off our balance. However, volunteering to regain the summit of the perilous steep, I achieved the task safely, and to make assurance doubly sure, I ordered aid to be sent for. The tapers were still burning in the niches of the rock and pavilions as we left them, and beautiful was the picture when we turned to contemplate the fairy-like illumination we had created.

Whether we had become accustomed to the slippery flooring, or whether we felt more certain of our ground, certain it is that we did not experience the difficulty of reascending out of the Schafloch we had in descending into it. As we arrived at the extremity of the rough, sharp threshold, the last lights were flickering far down in the cavern, and probably before we gained the entrance, and inhaled once more the fresh balmy air of the upper world, had died out, and left kiosk, temple, and hall in their primeval gloom.

**LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM FLOYD COUNTY, KY.**—There are various estimates as to the number of the rebels at Prestonsburg. We have been at some trouble to ascertain their number from the most reliable sources, and have come to the conclusion that there are at least five thousand men collected at this point—one half well armed. Their leaders are prominent Secessionists from Virginia and Kentucky, among whom are Breckinridge, Judge Moore, Col. Williams, and others, from Kentucky. The position they occupy is an important one. Their numbers are also daily increasing.—*Sandy Valley Advocate.*

**WHAT SHALL WE BELIEVE?**—The rebel Buckner has been represented as at the head of 40,000 men in Kentucky. This report was published as coming from Union men straight from his camp. But now the Louisville Journal of the 15th says he has not more than one thousand men with him; and is both disappointed and disgusted.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

New York, Oct. 23.

The Washington Star of the 22d says the expedition from Annapolis sailed yesterday. In addition to the troops from Annapolis, we say that quite a number more joined the expedition at Old Point, having been quietly shipped for this end from New York, Boston, and elsewhere.

Dispatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer say the regiment of Colonel Baker, together with some engaged with it, are said to have lost 500 killed and wounded in the late action.

Col. Baker, it is said, was a prominent mark of the enemy's bullets. He was struck by a ball in the heart, four in various parts of the body, and three in the head. Colonel Baker then he was killed, was on horseback, and as dressed in full uniform. It is said that he hundred Mississippi rifles were aimed at him when he fell.

A telegraph dispatch from General McClellan's Headquarters is said to have been received at the War office, at two o'clock this Tuesday afternoon, stating that Leesburg could be taken in three days. There has been very fighting in that neighborhood all the morning. It was also reported that General one and General Banks had crossed the Potomac, and were advancing with 50,000 men on Leesburg.

[Herald's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Generals McClellan, Banks, and Stone have been on the Virginia side of the river all day in the vicinity of Leesburg, and it is telegraphed to headquarters tonight that our troops are in possession of that place. The whole of Gen. Banks' command have crossed the river, and our forces are in sufficient strength to meet any number that the rebels are capable of concentrating at that point. A reconnaissance in force was made to-day from camp of Gen. Blenker's division by way of Avondale, within a few miles of Fairfax, thus discovering any body of rebel forces. It is evident that the enemy has retreated still further from the front of our lines.

I am informed by the highest authority in this Government that the published statement in a New York paper to-day that at a cabinet meeting yesterday all the members of that body pronounced judgment that Gen. Fremont should be superseded, and that the order to this effect be issued to-day, is untrue. No such decision was made in Cabinet, and no such order has been issued. The facts are that the cabinet met yesterday, and Gen. Fremont's Department was discussed. Cabinet members were in favor of depriving him of his command immediately and ordering him here to be tried by court-martial. Others opposed such action while in his present position in the face of the enemy. The subject occupied the President and Cabinet for several hours, when they decided by a vote to leave the whole matter to the decision of the President. The latter finds the question very difficult to settle, involving as it does not only the great pecuniary interests of the Government but perhaps immediate and important military results. Together with the law officers of the Government, he will give the subject a thorough investigation, and decide it in accordance with the facts.

Cassius M. Clay, the Minister to Russia, has intimated to the Government that, in view of the threatening attitude of the rebels, he would prefer to resign his present commission as representative to Russia, and enter the army in active defense of the Government. The cabinet has the subject under consideration, and Kentuckians here are anxious for the return of the gallant Cassius.

[World's Dispatch.]

Only the Rhode Island officers stood by their guns. The men retreated early in the day. The enemy charged from the woods in all directions, converging upon our forces. They were bravely met, but the slaughter of our best officers and men was so terrible that the Federalists were at last obliged to retreat. Col. Baker was killed by a horseman who rode close to him and fired five shots from a revolver, all taking effect. The slayer was at once brought down in turn by Capt. Daniel. The same brave man recovered Col. Baker's body, leading a charge of his company for that purpose. The California regiment had 689 men and 30 officers. The wounded are about 50, killed 30, prisoners 20, and wounded 125. Total 305 safe about 184. Two howitzers and two field pieces of the 2d Rhode Island battery were hauled up the hill and effectively handled during the fight by Col. Baker himself, aided by Wistar, his Adjutant Hawley, Col. Cogswell, of the Tammany, and Col. Devitt, of the 1st California.

The forces which crossed the Potomac were as follows: First battalion of the California regiment, 689; Massachusetts 15th, 1,000; Massachusetts 20th, about 500; Tammany regiment, 200. Total, 2,389.

[Special Telegram Times.]

The steamship Mayor of Chester, returned from the Interior Potomac to-day, having made an ineffectual attempt to get by the batteries.

EDWARDS FERRY, Oct. 23.

During a skirmish last evening nearly opposite this point Gen. Lander received a painful flesh wound in his left leg. The ball has been extracted, and no danger to life or limb is apprehended.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

On the receipt of the news of the fall of Gen. Baker, Gen. Lander was immediately ordered to the scene, being at that time making arrangements to proceed to a new command higher up the Potomac.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith was not in the fight at Edwards' Ferry. The rebel army was commanded by Gen. Evans.

At noon to-day the enemy was not in force in our immediate front nearer to Washington than Centerville. All their troops are withdrawn from Forts Court House and Station, except picket guards.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.

An investigation into the affairs of the Millers and Manassas Insurance Company of this city, reveals the fact of the embezzlement of \$22,000 by John Clark, the Secretary of the Company.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

The steamer McClellan arrived from the Southwest Pass the 14th. Fort Pickens 15th, Tortugas 16th, and Key West 19th.

The McClellan brings reliable accounts of the fight at the mouth of the Mississippi. The rebel fleet consisted of six gun-boats, the Ram, the Manassas, and a large number of fire ships, which filled the river from shore to shore. Our squadron, comprising the Richmond, Huntsville, Water Witch, Preble, and the Vincennes, and the storeship Nightingale, were at anchor inside of southwest pass.

The Manassas drifted ashore of the Richmond, knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, doing but little damage. To avoid the fire ships the squadron got under way immediately and drifted down the river. The Richmond, Preble, Vincennes, and Nightingale, got ashore on the bar, and while ashore were attacked by the rebels. Only one of their shots took effect, and that struck the Richmond on the quarter. They were beaten off the Vincennes with two guns, she having thrown overboard the rest of her armament, with her chains, anchors, &c., to lighten her, she being much exposed to the rebel fire. Not one was killed or wounded in the squadron. The Richmond, Preble, and Vincennes were towed off next day by the McClellan. The Nightingale was still ashore, but would probably get off the next day.

The gun-boat Connecticut is coming up.

The brig Granada, from Nuevas for New York, was captured, on the 13th, in latitude 33, longitude 71, at midnight, by the pirate Salie, of Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

Colonel Hays, of Kansas, arrived here to-day as bearer of dispatches containing certain charges against Captain Thinn, commander at Fort Leavenworth. The principal difficulty is his refusal to fill the requisitions of Gen. Lane.

The following are to be Assistant Adjutant Generals: Capt. William H. Schlatter, to report to General Wood, at Louisville; Capt. Fred. Krefler, to report to General Wallace, at Paducah.

[Special to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The sudden stoppage of navigation on the Potomac has produced a commotion among shipping at Mathias Point, and their fate is yet uncertain. It is believed the Government will speedily take effective measures for clearing away the obstacles to permit the free passage of vessels on the river there.

General Halleck is now on his way to Washington from California. It is reported he will be assigned a high command in the army immediately on arrival.

General Scott's health is much impaired by advanced age, and severe bodily infirmities begin to tell upon him.

The funeral of Col. Baker will take place in this city to-morrow. Great preparations are making for the obsequies.

The Treasury Department has allowed an old claim of the National Intelligence, amounting to \$20,000. It is the same Secretary Dix rejected.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The Commercial learns that an English gentleman applied to Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, for a pass North, was told by him that Mason and Slidell have gone to Europe via Tampa, Vera Cruz, and Havana, and that the steamer Nashville had not left the port of Charleston.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.

Col. Morgan, with 280 men of the 18th Missouri and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some 400 rebels on Sat. Hurricane creek, Carroll county, last Saturday, killing 14, taking 8 prisoners, and putting the remainder to flight. Morgan had 14 wounded, including 2 mortally. Martin Green has deserted Price, and is trying to raise another band of outlaws in Northern Missouri.

A special to the St. Louis Democrat from Jefferson City the 24th, says:

Col. Wagner arrived to-day from Tipton and reports that it was rumored and believed that Lane and Montgomery had intercepted the rebels in their attempt to join Price, and cut his whole army to pieces. This report is also believed here.

We are reliably informed that there are some 500 rebels congregated in and around Fulton, Calloway county, whose design is to seize some passing steamer, ferry themselves across the river, and burn the Osage bridge on the Pacific railroad. A vigilant and formidable guard will be kept up.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 24.

Col. Buford and Capt. Drescher, of McClellan's staff, accompanied by several other gentlemen, went to Columbus yesterday, to the propeller Sampson, for the purpose of exchanging prisoners. The party were cordially received by Generals Polk and Pillow. Sixteen prisoners were released. The town is well fortified. A battery of eight 24-pounders is placed at the upper end of the town, and being built a mile and a half above the town, but no guns are yet mounted. The number of rebels at Columbus is not over 10,000.

GALIFOLIA, Oct. 24.

The Government steamer Mary Cook was fired upon last night at Cannelton on the Kentucky river by about 300 cavalry. About 100 shots were fired into her, wounding one man belonging to the boat. The fire was returned by the boat, and one rebel was killed. The rebels followed the boat several miles, but she succeeded in escaping.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

A Key West letter of the 20th reports the arrival at Cardenas on the 16th of the rebel steamer Theodor, from Charleston, with the French Consul and his family and Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Commissioners to France and England.

The steamer Salur, from Havana, with contraband goods, was captured on entering Tampa Bay by the Key State Steamer, and towed into Key West. Her cargo is said to consist of 600 hats, 8 cases shoes, 400,000 cigars, and 400 bags coffee. Capt. Scott refused to give his prize up to the United States Marshal for adjudication and to obey the order of the United States Court, and sailed with his prize for New York.

Consul Savage sent intelligence of the sailing of the Salur to Maj. French, from Havana, and also that another vessel laden with arms and munitions would leave on the 18th. There being no naval vessel at Key West, she will undoubtedly slip into Tampa, which is not now blockaded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 23.

The steamer Spaulding returned from Hatteras Inlet last night. She brings no news of importance. There have been no military movements in the vicinity of the Inlet. A few days ago rebel steamers made their appearance there, but withdrew without making any demonstration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

It is understood that the rebel steamer Paige, which has been confined in Aquia Creek is now on the river. She was protected all summer by the guns of the Aquia Creek batteries. She is at present cruising between that place and Shepherd Point to pick up what stray transports she may find.

The President has at last suspended the writ of habeas corpus for the District of Columbia. The judges and lawyers have made themselves so troublesome by their officious interference with military affairs that it has become necessary.

FUTURE HOUSEKEEPERS.—We catch ourselves sometimes wondering how many of the young ladies whom we meet with are to perform the part of housekeepers, when the young men who now eye them so adoringly have persuaded them to become their wives.

We listen to these young ladies of whom we speak, and hear them boasting of their ignorance of all household duties, as if nothing would so lower them in the esteem of their friends as the confession of an ability to bake bread and pies, or cook a piece of meat, or a disposition to engage in any useful employment. Speaking from our own youthful recollection, we are free to say that taper fingers and lily-white hands are very pretty to look at with a young man's eyes, and we have sometimes known the artless innocence of practical knowledge displayed by a young Miss to appear rather tempting than otherwise.

When we have lived long enough to learn that life is full of rough and rugged experiences, and that the most loving, romantic, and delicate people must live on cooked or otherwise prepared food, and in homes kept clean and tidy by industrious hands. And for all practical purposes of married life, it is generally found that for a husband to sit and gaze at a wife's taper fingers and lily-white hands, or for a wife to sit and be looked at, and admired, does not make the pot boil, or put the smallest piece of meat therein.

The question has been asked: "Will the General Government accept of the State Government of Kentucky the twelve months' recruits that have been mustered into service all over the State?" The answer is "No." Congress passed a law that there should be no enlistment of men for less than three years, or during the war, and of course the twelve months' men cannot be inducted. Will the State Government pay them, or will they have to lose their pay for the time already spent in camp? is another question that is agitating the recruits in our sister State.

Cin. Eng.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding that to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give to him in his power to accomplish the ends desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

6. Be it further resolved, passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby request all citizens of Kentucky to place themselves at the disposal of the military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit: An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes. § 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue a proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth, for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

§ 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months, be accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

§ 3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

§ 4. That the forces to be raised and organized



